What is claimed is:

1. A method of nanofiltration of immunoglobulin preparations comprising passing a solution containing immunoglobulins through at least one nanofiltration membrane having an average pore size of from about 15 nm to about 25 nm under normal flow conditions, wherein the immunoglobulins are sufficiently pure and at a concentration that allows the immunoglobulins to pass through the at least one nanofiltration membrane.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the solution containing immunoglobulin is greater than about 95% immunoglobulin.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the solution containing immunoglobulin is about 99% pure.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the solution containing immunoglobulins is passed through two nanofiltration membranes.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising prefiltering the solutions containing immunoglobulins by passing the solutions through a prefiltration nanofiltration membrane having an average pore size of from about 30 nm to about 40 nm.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein prefiltration nanofiltration membrane has an average pore size of about 35 nm.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein passing the solution through the at least one nanofiltration membrane under normal flow filtration conditions is performed under constant flow conditions.

8. A method for reducing viral contamination that may be present in a solution containing Factor VIII, the method comprising passing the solution containing Factor VIII through at least one nanofiltration membrane under normal flow conditions and recovering the filtrate.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the at least one nanofiltration membrane has an average pore size of from about 15 nm to about 25 nm.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein the solution containing Factor VIII is passed through two nanofiltration membranes.

11. The method of claim 8, wherein the Factor VIII is produced recombinantly.

12. The method of claim 8, further comprising prefiltering the solution containing Factor VIII by passing the solution through a prefiltration nanofiltration membrane having an average pore size of from about 30 nm to about 40 nm.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the prefiltration nanofiltration membrane has an average pore size of about 35 nm.

14. The method of claim 8, wherein the solution containing Factor VIII comprises a high salt buffer.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the high salt buffer has a conductivity of at least 20 mS/cm.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the high salt buffer has a conductivity from about 20 to about 70 mS/cm.

17. The method of claim 14, wherein the high salt buffer comprises about 250 mM NaCl.

18. A method for reducing viral contamination that may be present in a solution containing plasminogen or plasmin, the method comprising passing the solution containing plasminogen or plasmin through at least one nanofiltration membrane under normal flow conditions, and recovering the filtrate.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the nanofiltration membrane has an average pore size of from about 15 nm to about 25 nm.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the solution containing plasminogen or plasmin is passed through two nanofiltration membranes.

21. The method of claim 18, wherein the solution containing plasminogen or plasmin is at a pH of from about 2 to about 9.

22. The method of claim 18, wherein solution containing plasminogen or plasmin is at pH of from about 3 to about 4.

23. The method of claim 18, wherein solution containing plasminogen or plasmin is at pH of about 3.3.

24. A method for reducing contaminants in solutions that may contain viral contaminants, the method comprising passing the solutions through at least one nanofiltration membrane under normal flow filtration conditions; and recovering the permeate solution, wherein contaminants that are reduced in the permeate relative to any amounts originally present in solution include non-enveloped viruses.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the non-enveloped viruses are selected from the group consisting of human parvovirus B19 and hepatitis A virus.

26. A method of nanofiltration of immunoglobulin preparations comprising passing a solution containing immunoglobulins through at least one nanofiltration membrane having an average pore size of from about 15 nm to about 25 nm under normal flow conditions, wherein the immunoglobulins are sufficiently pure and at a concentration that allows the immunoglobulins to pass through the at least one nanofiltration membrane, wherein the solution containing immunoglobulins is prepared from a starting solution comprising immunoglobulins and other substances at an initial pH by

a) adding a source of caprylate ions to the starting solution and adjusting the pH to form a precipitate and a supernatant solution comprising immunoglobulins,

b) incubating the supernatant solution under conditions of time, pH, temperature, and caprylate ion concentration to inactivate substantially all viruses,

c) contacting the supernatant solution with at least one ion exchange resin under conditions that allow binding of at least some of the other substances to the resin while not allowing substantial binding of the immunoglobulins to the resin, and

d) collecting the antibodies.

27. A method of nanofiltration of immunoglobulin preparations comprising passing a solution containing immunoglobulins through at least one nanofiltration membrane having an average pore size of from about 15 nm to about 25 nm under normal flow conditions, wherein the immunoglobulins are sufficiently pure and at a concentration that allows the immunoglobulins to pass through the at least one nanofiltration membrane,
wherein the solution containing immunoglobulins is prepared from a starting solution comprising immunoglobulins and other substances at an initial pH, by performing the sequential steps a) through e) of

a) adjusting the pH of the starting solution to be within a range of from about 3.8 to about 4.5 to form an intermediate solution comprising dissolved immunoglobulins,

b) adding a source of caprylate ions to the intermediate solution of step a) and adjusting the pH of the intermediate solution to be within a range of from about 5.0 to about 5.2 to form a precipitate and a supernatant solution comprising dissolved immunoglobulins,

c) incubating the supernatant solution under conditions of time, temperature, and caprylate ion concentration to inactivate substantially all enveloped viruses,

d) contacting the supernatant solution with at least one ion exchange resin under conditions that allow binding of at least some of the other substances to the resin while not allowing substantial binding of the immunoglobulins to the resin, and

e) collecting the immunoglobulins, the method further comprising the non-sequential step f) of,

f) separating the precipitate from the supernatant solution after at least one of steps b) or c) to result in a significant reduction of non-enveloped viruses.